

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 13, 1916

NUMBER 7

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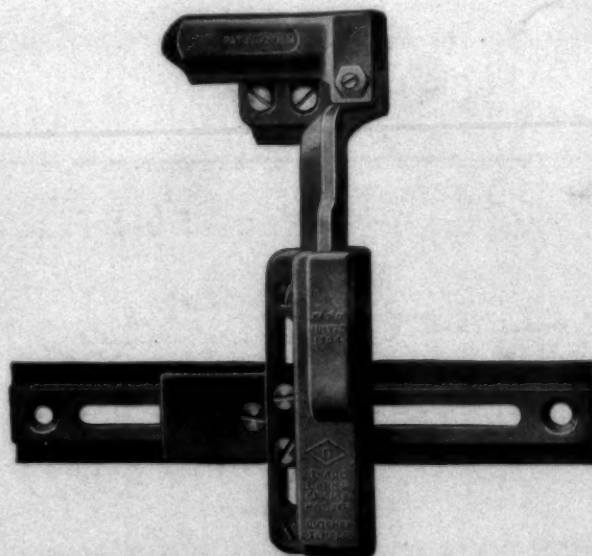
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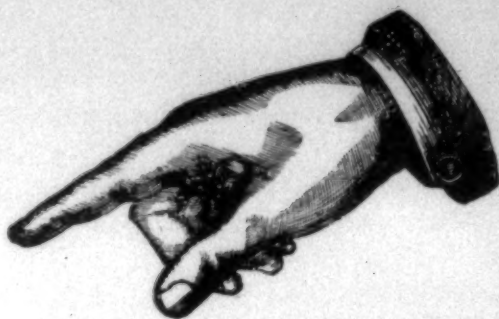
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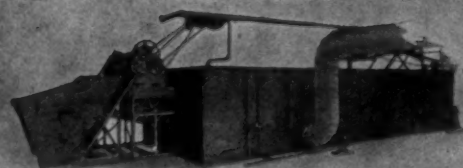
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 13, 1916

NUMBER 7

American Branch Banks in Foreign Countries

Beverly D. Harris Before American Cotton Manufacturers Association

(Continued from Last Week).

These are useful aids which we seek to render, but obviously they do not in themselves constitute foreign commerce. Upon your combined wisdom and energy, your co-operation and intelligent study of these problems, your initiative, enterprise and practical management, the development of your foreign trade will depend; and upon the results which you and those like you obtain in these fields, the future greatness and commercial supremacy of this country will in time to come largely depend. As a nation we have not hitherto made these things the object of the careful study that other countries—notably England and Germany—have given them, or that we have given to our own domestic commerce. It has been intermittent, occasional, experimental, and with no well sustained policies of government, scientific study of commercial treaties and tariffs, or sustained effort and co-operation of business organizations. The war brings home to us in this connection the vital need of an adequate Merchant Marine under the American flag and working under laws and conditions which will not place us hopelessly under a disadvantage in competition with foreign nations. In normal times this has not been an insuperable handicap, for the reason that tonnage of all kinds, even though under foreign flags, has been available for the transportation of such foreign export business as we have developed; but for reasons analogous to those which I have shown as illustrating how much a banking system of our own may assist in building up foreign relationships and foreign trade, the auxiliary assistance that might have been rendered to us by the establishment of steamship lines, under American registry, and which has been a large factor in promoting the foreign trade of other countries, as well as a most valuable industry of those countries, has been lost to us with all concomitant advantages; and in times of war, as at the present, our absolute dependence upon ships of foreign registry becomes a distressing condition.

Another great and paramount advantage which notably England and Germany have enjoyed, and which has aided them to the greatest ex-

tent in building up their preponderating foreign business has been the willingness of these countries and the practical means at their command, to furnish round amounts of capital, running into billions of dollars for the construction of public works, railroads, and all manner of public and private utilities, for which those countries required outside capital in continuous and large amounts in their development.

It is perfectly natural that the channels of commerce of debtor nations should flow to creditor nations, extending the credit which they are bound to have. A railroad constructed with English capital will buy its equipment and supplies in England, and an industrial corporation financed by German capital is likely to make its purchases as far as possible in Germany; and the employees on their pay-rolls, as far as practicable, will be from those countries. A debtor country must naturally make its purchases largely in the market of the country where credit may be obtained in some form or other, for the settlement of trade balances; and merchants of foreign countries will very naturally prefer to place their orders in countries where more or less long credits may be obtained rather than to purchase from us, if we sell only for cash and hold aloof altogether with respect to investments of capital.

Recognizing this condition as fundamental, the American International Corporation, recently chartered under the laws of New York, with a capitalization of \$50,000,000, marks the National City Bank's second great step in the permanent expansion of American foreign trade. Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, who was the moving spirit in the conception and organization of this company, is Chairman of the Board of Directors. As much publicity has been given to the organization, purposes and objects of this company, on account of its recognized far-reaching importance, I take it for granted that you are familiar with the exceedingly strong interests behind it, and its very able personnel in the active management and on its board of directors.

The establishment of foreign branches was the first great step, but it was not enough to stop here.

Foreign trade is built up on foreign investments. The United States is the one great nation of the world with an abundant supply of liquid capital to make foreign investments, but as a nation we have concerned ourselves even less with foreign investments than with foreign trade, and as a practical proposition, in order to build up an American market of any magnitude, through which the American investment public could be interested in absorbing foreign investments of this character in any volume, a powerful intermediary company of this character became not only necessary but indispensable.

Under the broad provisions of its charter, it is authorized to carry on any kind of business, subject, of course, to the regulations and restrictions provided by the laws of the states and countries in which it operates. It can own and operate, or buy and sell, shipping, railroads, street car lines, lighting and water plants, docks, warehouses, mines, factories and mercantile establishments. It can organize such enterprises, start them and as going concerns offer their securities to the public, or it can hold and operate these companies as subsidiaries and sell its own securities to the public, based upon these properties. New enterprises in foreign countries are now appealing to American capital; existing enterprises are asking to be financed, and under the exigencies created by the war, investments representing well tried and profitable undertakings are coming on the market for sale at prices that will be attractive to new investors.

Among the valuable points that the experience in branch banking has developed is the close relation existing between a successful foreign commerce and foreign financing. Those countries which have contributed capital to the development of other countries have reaped as a result of these financial relations great commercial advantages.

There is at the present time, particularly for us, a fertile field in this direction, and if as a nation we do not embrace these opportunities it will be a most serious obstacle in the extension of our foreign trade.

Having thus superficially discussed some of the economic conditions

imposing upon this country the necessity of seeking outside markets, and some of the fundamental and basic considerations applying to foreign trade in general. I have, in response to your request, at the same time outlined to you in general terms the aid which we seek to render through the medium of our branch banks, our foreign trade department, the American International Corporation, and our other facilities and organization in general.

Since the beginning of the war the position of this country looking to international operations has been tremendously strengthened by the return and absorption of American securities held abroad, and by heavy foreign financing—principally government loans—in our money markets, all these items combined aggregating a high total, estimated up to January first at something like three billions of dollars, distributed as follows:

Loans to Europe.....	\$805,000,000
Loans to Latin America.....	70,000,000
Loans to Canada.....	150,000,000

Total\$1,025,000,000
not including many private loans and other items which have been placed in the United States. These items, with some large additional financing since the first of January, will very considerably swell the above figures. It is estimated we absorbed in railroad securities upwards of \$1,500,000,000, and with other securities and the miscellaneous items mentioned, the above estimate of \$3,000,000,000 is probably not excessive; and before the termination of the war these figures will undoubtedly be further increased.

By reason of its wealth and strong position the United States has been projected into the position of the world's banker for the time being. Although not entirely out of debt to Europe, the indebtedness is fast being wiped out and is negligible compared to the present resources of the country. When the war is over and normal conditions return, there will not be the burden of interest on American securities to be paid to Europe in exports as heretofore. This will have a tendency to curtail European imports from this country, for the crippled nations of Europe can-

not afford to import more goods from us than are absolutely necessary for their rehabilitation and actual needs. The necessity will be forced on them to build up and protect their gold supplies, and as those nations are creditor nations, and other countries,—principally the Latin-American Republics,—are heavily indebted to Europe, very strong considerations will obtain for making their purchases of raw materials and supplies as far as possible from South America and other debtor countries—owing them the more so as those countries produce and export similar raw materials to ourselves. The needs of Europe normally are essentially for raw materials, and her exports essentially manufactured products. South America's exports of raw materials are to a considerable extent of the same character as ours. It is to be expected that as normal conditions are restored, Europe will put forth every ounce of available energy to create a balance of trade against this country, to drain our gold supply, to restore her manufacturing industries, re-establish her foreign trade, and give us the hardest possible competition in all respects. While relatively poor after the war and suffering from disorganization of commerce and industry and innumerable gaps in the ranks of skilled labor, with currency inflation, heavy taxation, probably a higher wage scale and emigration of its citizens to this and other countries, where conditions of life are more favorable, Europe will have some heavy handicaps.

But, on the other hand, the high-

ly centralized and coordinate organization of industry and business, and the big efficiency attained through superior organization in big phases for the conduct of the war, are very likely to result in important advances in efficiency and economy of production, while European industry is meeting conditions ahead. It has been demonstrated that there can be enormous destruction of wealth without corresponding impairment of the productive capacity of a nation. It will be the organization, productive ability, efficiency and economy of those nations with which we will have to compete, as well as natural trade conditions previously referred to. Our resources and wealth alone will not carry us far enough in the race and our present position will be transitory if we do not take advantage of it to improve in organization, efficiency, economy of production and extension of our trade to the utmost.

The greatest advantage, as I see it, that we can take of our present financial position will be in shifting so far as possible the indebtedness of debtor nations from Europe to this country, and by international financial operations to put all countries in our debt, so far as practicable and expedient, thereby safeguarding our gold supply,—which is the foundation of the credit we can extend—creating new commerce with all countries and protecting us from the loss of commerce which we now have. Further, it is by running at maximum capacity and with effective organization and co-operation that the percentage of

overhead expense is reduced and profits through economy of production realized.

It may not be inappropriate in closing this address to make some casual observations with particular reference to the cotton textile industry.

Cotton manufacturing is a worldwide business, conducted at the present time with more or less efficiency and modern methods in nearly all nations under the sun. It is one of the most ancient forms of industry. We have pretty reliable evidence that cotton was grown years before Christ. Herodotus, the father of history, refers to it in his writings 484 B. C. Theophrastus wrote about it three centuries before Christ. Persia very early had cottons and calicoes imported from India. In the Book of Ester reference is made to "white, green and blue hangings" at the feasts which King Ahasuerus gave 519 B. C. These were striped cottons, and this confirms the statement that dyeing is one of the oldest industries we have. Tents, sail cloth, awnings, fancy coverlets, clothing and other manufactures of cotton were in use among the early Greeks and Romans. Columbus, on his voyage of discovery in 1492, touched at the Bahamas, where he was met by natives in canoes, offering cotton yarn and thread for barter. In Cuba he was surprised to find hammocks made from cotton cord in very general use.

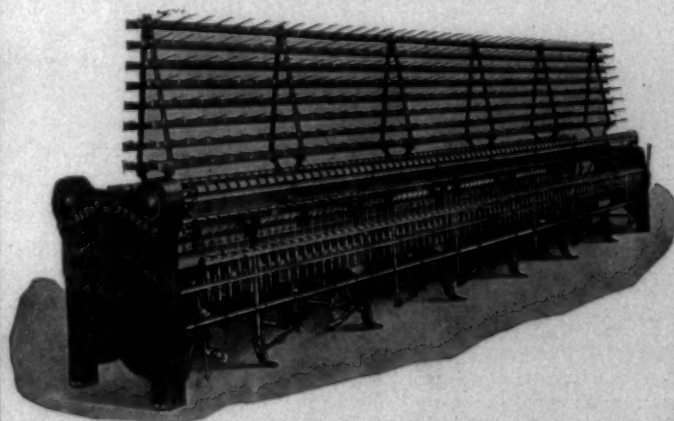
What Columbus observed in the West Indies was found afterward to be by no means confined to these islands, but in Central and South

America the natives were accustomed both to the growth and manufacture of cotton. When Peru was subjugated in 1522 by Pizarro, the manufacture of cotton was in flourishing condition. Similarly when Mexico fell into the hands of Cortez in 1519, he was delighted with the quality and beauty of their cotton manufactures. Vasco da Gama, on his voyage to India in 1516 touched at South Africa and found the natives wearing garments of cotton. It is an ancient industry in Brazil, Egypt and other countries.

Notwithstanding the age of the industry and the universal experience of mankind with it from remote antiquity, the great manufacturing center of cotton is not in any of the countries that produce it, nor in the countries where labor is the cheapest. Of a total of 144,980,000 spindles in 1914, 56,000,000 or more than one-third, are British. About 90 per cent. of all the cotton spindles and looms in Great Britain are located in Lancashire, having an area of only 1 1-2 times that of Rhode Island.

Mr. Melvin Thomas Copeland, Instructor in Commercial Organization in Harvard University, in his elaborate and valuable treatise on The Cotton Manufacturing Industry, discusses in a very interesting and thorough manner the relative labor conditions, and all other essential factors entering into the production and distribution, in the various countries engaged in the manufacture of cotton textiles. The result of his investigations into the

(Continued on Page 9.)



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TEXTILE WEEK

Finishing Tickings and Denims

While practical experience in finishing must not be underestimated by any means it really rests upon a chemical and scientific basis which is but little understood by the average finisher whose rule of thumb manipulations, having been more or less successful in the past, has tended to impel him to belittle the value of a scientific knowledge, while the chemist, on the other hand, with his scientific training and technical knowledge gained in the universities, is very apt to underrate the value of inherited or acquired experience and to think that all the difficulties which arise in practice can be successfully solved purely by the application of a knowledge of the chemistry of the processes involved. In finishing, practical experience is an absolutely indispensable factor, still it must be said and fully admitted that a wide practice, no matter how varied, has nothing to lose and everything to gain from a working alliance, offensive and defensive, with science. In this paper we shall deal with the practice, and the principles involved and underlying the practice of finishing tickings and denims and also with the chemical changes and reactions involved, for a good working knowledge of the latter is quite essential to the successful carrying out of original constructive experiments, without which experiments it would be difficult, if not impossible in the future, to make much advance in practice. While we shall present the two aspects of the subject, the practical and the scientific, we would say that any recipes which can be given in a paper of this kind possesses but a temporary and isolated value, but the scientific adoption of cause to effect, by the aid of a real acquaintance with the controlling and underlying factors, may be made the basis of successful working and may be the means of assisting the practical man to appreciate the functions of the processes he is called upon to control in their relation to the results aimed for.

Before entering into the practical details of the finishing of tickings and denims it may be as well to say a few words regarding the goods themselves and the finish required on each.

Tickings must be firm without excessive stiffness, in all grades they must be finished to a close texture; this involves in the lower grades a heavy filling to fill up the interstices between the threads. The goods must be finished to their full standard weight and width. The colors must be clear and bright and untarnished, indicating that all sizing materials must be applied to the back only, the face of the cloth being left completely unsized. The starching and filling materials must be odorless and of such a character that they will not dust out.

Denims must be finished firm, thick and leatherly, they must be full weight and width and must be so dressed that they will cut easily, so as not to dull the cutters' knives

or heat up the needles on the sewing machines while being made up into overalls, etc. These goods being mostly dark, solid colors, indigo blue, seal brown, etc., must never be starched on the face, but always on the back, and even then never with any material that is insoluble or or opaque, such as clay, etc., but with some transparent starch.

The substances used in finishing tickings and denims may be divided into four groups as follows:

1. Filling and weighting substances.
2. Stiffening and binding agents.
3. Substances which impart condition.
4. Substances to prevent mildew.

The first group includes gypsum, china clay, various silicates and barium sulphate. The use of these is chiefly to fill up the pores of the fabric and make it look fuller and feel and weigh heavier, though they have other effects which will be spoken of later on. The second group includes such bodies as starch flour, glue and the gums natural and artificial. The third group includes such bodies as soluble oil, chloride of zinc and glucose, soap and other softening and conditioning agents. These are used to give weight and peculiar finishes to the cloth, but chiefly to modify the effects of the compounds of the first and second groups and allow weight to be added without making the goods too stiff. Most of these are known therefore as softeners. They also sometimes act as antiseptics and it is not easy to draw a sharp line in classifying these bodies, since many of them are used with a two-fold object, for instance, chloride of zinc is at once a softener and an antiseptic.

The fourth group includes such antiseptics as formaldehyde and carbolic acid, whose function is to keep the goods sweet and to prevent the formation of mildew.

Filling and Weighting Substances.

China Clay is probably the most important filling and weighting substance that can be used in the filling of low grade tickings. It is employed to produce the most heavily filled finishes, in which it is necessary to load the cloth to the utmost capacity. The tendency of clay finishes is to produce a stiff finish and a rough, or dull, surface effect, though this can be modified by the admixture, in the making, of suitable ingredients to soften it down. China clay is a silicate of alumina and corresponds approximately to the formula, $2\text{SiO}_2, \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is an amorphous white powder insoluble in water, dilute acids and alkalies and most other solvents. It has a specific gravity of about 2.2 some samples being heavier or lighter than this. China clay, when pure and of good quality, is quite white, it has a yellowish or reddish tint this is due to the presence of such impurities as oxide of iron, or organic matter; some makers disguise this color by the addition of a small quantity of ultramarine blue. The best qualities have a soft un-

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tuous feel, the commoner qualities being rougher; it has slight adhesive qualities and adheres to the fingers when moist. China clay is used extensively in the finishing of cotton goods more so especially on account of its lightness, durability, opacity, inertness to atmospheric influences except perhaps sometimes with the trace of blue to improve the color, and this can be easily detected by testing with a little weak acid, the blueing material used being usually ultramarine which is very susceptible to acid. China clay is insoluble in water, dilute acids and alkalis and most other solvents. It is only decomposed by fusion with alkalis or a prolonged digestion with strong sulphuric acid. It contains, in a normal state, about 13 per cent. of water which is present in not merely a state of mechanical mixture, but in a chemical union with the other constituents, and can only be driven off when the clay is subjected to a strong red heat. The proportion between the various constituents of China clay varies, however, and the combination between the silica, alumina and water takes place in different proportions in different proportions in different localities.

All China clay should be boiled before using, not only to thoroughly dissipate all lumps that may be in it, but it seems to make it smoother and it fixes itself on the goods better. Good, well-prepared china clay can be used in conjunction with all other finishing materials, being perfectly neutral and free from traces of either acid or alkali, it is also very stable and not easily attacked by either acids or alkalis. It can be used with either acid or alkali blues.

Fineness is of great importance in the value of china clay as a filler, for the finer the clay may be and the freer from grit the better it will work, and the closer and more compact finishes it will give. There is no method of expressing the fineness of china clay in actual figures and the only way to make a comparison with a known standard sample; for instance, 4 grams can be weighed out and ground up well into a paste with water in a mortar and washed into a graduated glass cylinder and filled up to a certain mark with water; do the same with 5 grams of a known standard, allow both cylinders to stand and note the length of time taken for the clay to settle down to a given mark. The behavior of different samples of clay under this test will give a pretty correct idea of their relative fineness; some settle out slowly and gradually, others quickly, showing conclusively that the latter must be coarser than the former. In some samples part of the cloudy mixture in suspension that will settle more slowly, showing that the sample contains two qualities, one fine and the other coarse. By always being careful to conduct the tests in the same way and carefully noting the time taken for the various samples to settle, a good line of figures can be obtained which will serve as a guide in testing future samples.

Although it is not essential that a sample of china clay, used for finishing coarse goods such as tick-

ings, should be a chemically pure hydrated silicate of alumina, still it is eminently desirable that it should be free from certain impurities that might render it unfit for the finish of these particular styles of goods. It should be free from chalk, which would not only give a harsh feel to the finished goods, but would be very liable to make them turn dusty and powdery, which would be fatal to their use as bed tickings. Chalk may be detected in china clay by treating a sample with dilute hydrochloric acid; any effervescence will indicate its presence. It is a further proof is required the mixture may be filtered and ammonia and ammonium oxalate added to the filtrate; a white precipitate will indicate the presence of chalk or some form of calcium carbonate.

Gypsum, miner white, sulphate of lime, plaster of Paris ($\text{Ca SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is much used for finishing in conjunction with china clay. It is neutral in its properties and can be mixed with all other finishing materials. It is a good filler and can be used to advantage on tickings mixed with china clay to the proportion of 25 per cent. It does not give so much weight to the goods as Barytes, but it gives a softer feel and is more easily fixed on the cloth.

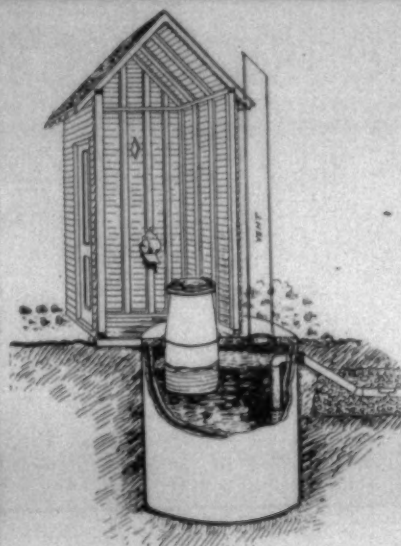
Barium Sulphate Ba SO_4 is very heavy and is a good weighting agent, but it imparts to the cloth a harsh feel. It is a good filler, but its value depends upon the fineness to which it is ground, if it is the least inclined to be coarse it is not easily bound to the goods, and is, therefore, apt to make the cloth powdery and dust off, which would not do for tickings. If finely ground it is free from this defect, as is also Blanc Fixe, which is an artificial barium sulphate, prepared by the precipitation of barium salts with sulphuric acid or sulphates, this is finer and freer from the harsh, gritty feel of the natural barytes, and can, therefore, be used for softer finishes where the natural mineral would be unsuitable.

Barytes is perfectly neutral in all its actions, and not subject to change, it is, therefore, a very suitable body for weighting cloth. It can be tested for its fineness in the same manner as china clay.

Talc and calcium carbonate (chalk) are unsuitable for ticking fillers because they do not stick but dust off.

Sulphate of magnesium (epsom salts) is a good weighter for denims it weighting property depending upon its being easily soluble in water. It easily penetrates the inner hollows of the fibre, and on drying it crystallizes, which causes the fibre to expand, giving it a thick, substantial feel, being perfectly neutral and stable it has no deleterious action on the cotton fibre nor the color. There is no liability to mildew; goods weighted with epsom salts alone were never known to mildew. There is, however, a dangerous side to the use of epsom salts which is not generally known. If any material of a hygroscopic character be used with epsom salts, such as chloride of zinc, chloride of mag-

(Continued on Page 9.)



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Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis, N. C. (Entire Kannapolis and Cabarrus Mill Villages)	800 Outfits
The Mayo Mills, Mayodan, N. C.	175 Outfits
Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.	118 Outfits
Caraleigh Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C.	50 Outfits
Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett, Ala.	350 Outfits
Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.	100 Outfits
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	100 Outfits
Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	27 Outfits

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We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The Discussion Page.

The Discussion Page has always been a prominent feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and some of the discussions on the various phases of cotton manufacturing have been very interesting and instructive. This page is always open to any contributions that our readers care to make and we are always glad to get articles of a practical nature. When you strike something that puzzles you, or feel that you would like some other man's views on some point in your work, send it in and we will be glad to publish it on the Discussion Page. It is often very helpful to find out what the other fellow is doing and any question on cotton mill work that is asked through this page is almost sure to be answered by some practical man, in a practical way. It helps anyone to write out their ideas on their work, and when you see a question asked, do not hesitate to answer it because you do not happen to be a fluent writer. Practical, everyday discussion of some interesting point makes mighty good reading for a large number of men who are doing work that is similar to yours.

Making Prints.

Editor,

I would like to ask the following question in making print cloth 64x 60. 38 1-2 inches wide weight 5.35 pounds to the yard. What number of warp yarn would be required, also number of filling yarn? What percentage of sizing compound to use; also number of harness and reed? Would like to have the ideas of practical weavers and superintendents that have made prints successfully, as I want to know the best lay-out for making these the goods.

"Bill."

Are the Young Men Preparing?

Editor:

I would like for some one to explain to me through the columns of the Bulletin, why it is so hard to

find competent second hands and overseers among the young men of to-day? Why are they not preparing themselves to become the superintendents and overseers of tomorrow? Why are not more of them taking advantages of the opportunities that are before them?

I have been asked three times in the last six weeks to recommend a good man for overseer weaving, a young man preferred, one that had the "get-up and get to it" in him. I was unable to do so, I know the fellows that would like to have the place and draw the pay, but when the rub would come they would not have nerve and qualifications to be equal to the occasion, I would like to hear from some one as I want to know where the trouble is.

Want to Know.

Child Labor Bill Won't Pass Soon.

Washington. — Senator Overman thinks it will be a long time before the child labor bill can come up in the Senate. Now pressing that body for consideration are the naval, rural credits and ship purchase bills, in addition to all the appropriation bills and others, including the President's policy. These will render almost impossible any early consideration of child labor, and there are chances that it will go over into the

next session. Advocates of the measure are trying to have it given consideration as soon as possible.

The question of constitutionality has made a strong impression on members of the Senate, especially the lawyers. They regard it with doubt and many of them are inclined to give the bill the benefit of the doubt.

Who Am I?

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world?

I have destroyed more men than all the wars of the world.

I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns.

I steal, in the United States alone, over \$300,000,000 each year.

I spare no one, and I find my victims among the rich and poor alike; the young and the old; the strong and weak; widows and orphans know me.

I loom up to such proportions that I cast my shadow over every field of labor from the turning of the grindstone to the moving of every railroad train.

I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage earners in a year.

I lurk in unseen places, and do most of my work silently. You are

warned against me, but you heed not.

I am relentless, I am everywhere; in the home, on the streets, in the factory, at railroad crossings, and on the sea.

I bring sickness, degradation and death, and yet few seek to avoid me. I destroy, crush or maim; I give nothing, but take all.

I am your worst enemy.

I AM CARELESSNESS.—Ex.

Indian Head Mills.

Cordova, Ala.

Scott Maxwell.....Agent
W. B. Pickard.....Superintendent
Paul Nuckols.....Carder
B. F. Nuttall.....Spinner
W. J. Grant.....Weaver
A. D. Thorne.....Cloth Room
R. Thirst.....Master Mechanic
L. C. Spearman.....Engineer

Cherry Cotton Mills,

Florence, Ala.

M. W. Darby.....Superintendent
T. B. Anderson.....Asst. Super.
F. E. Gamble.....Carder
J. J. Pounders.....Spinner
J. F. Holt.....Master Mechanic
W. H. Holt.....Engineer

Lowe Mfg. Co.

Huntsville, Ala.

J. T. McGregor.....Superintendent
John M. Martin.....Paymaster
W. M. Gillis.....Carder
J. H. Barnhill.....Spinner
P. B. Mullins.....Weaver
J. H. Winn.....Dyer
Joe. E. Brendle.....Finisher
John S. Brown.....Master Mechanic

Avondale Mills,

Avondale, Ala.

Z. H. Mangum.....Superintendent
J. P. Inglett.....Carder
W. L. Phillips.....Spinner
J. J. Hyde.....Weaver
R. C. Gilmore.....Cloth Room
J. H. Burnapp.....Master Mechanic

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If you want a lubricant that **stays** where it's put—that **sticks tight** to its job of checking friction—that does not go flying over the room—that does not cause oil-stained goods, oil-soaked floors or messy machinery—try



It eliminates loss from oil-stained goods and for this **one reason alone** you need it. Is better than fluid oil, beats any kind of grease, and does away with the necessity for so-called stainless oils.

The use of Non-Fluid Oils means **less** power wasted, **more** profitable and **cleaner** machinery, **greater** production and a **lower** bill for lubricants. Verify these things for yourself. Write for samples and literature—today.

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American Branch Banks in Foreign Countries.

(Continued from Page 4).

labor scales of various countries is summarized as follows:

"Definite conclusions as to the exact difference in labor cost between the several countries cannot be drawn. One thing is certain, however; the earnings of American cotton mill operatives more closely approximate those received in England than we have commonly been led to suppose.

"And when the output per operative is taken into account, it appears very doubtful if the labor cost on ordinary goods is appreciably higher in our own country. The difference in the preparatory and spinning process is slight, and in weaving the advantage is in favor of the Americans. The Germans may excel in the production of the cheaper novelties, and the French in certain fancy goods, but England is still the great exporter of cotton fabrics, although her work people obtain higher earnings. Similarly, the high American wages do not necessarily denote a handicap. The cheapest labor may be the dearest. At all events, I have no hesitation in asserting that higher wages are one of the least of the obstacles which stand in the way of American cotton manufacturers in international competition."

Admittedly, however, the labor scale is higher in England and the United States than in any other countries, notwithstanding which their combined cotton spindles in operation number 88,000,000 against the total of 144,000,000 in operation in the world.

Great advancement has been made in the United States in the last fifteen years, and in a recent extremely interesting article by Mr. Herbert E. Walmsley, who may be considered high authority, he refers to the advantages of Lancashire in cheap fuel, climate, building materials, economy of machinery installation, and abundant trained labor, as the principal advantages of the Lancashire district. In the same article he expresses himself as follows:

"Some years ago the writer stated in a paper read before the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, that our manufacturers should turn their attention to a more extensive production of the finer and higher grades of cotton goods. First, on account of the increased and increasing production of the coarser grades by the Southern mills; and second, in view of the fact that so many million dollars' worth of fine goods are annually imported into this country from over the water.

"Since this statement was made the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States, both North and South, has increased enormously, until it may now be said without fear of contradiction that our mills are capable of producing goods which compare favorably with the goods of foreign make for quality, tastefulness of weave, and finish.

"Our leading fine spinning mills likewise now produce superior high grade fine yarns, fully equal to the product of either England or France

"We know of no reason why our mills cannot turn out any and every kind of cotton goods equal in quantity, fineness and finish to the best and most artistic work of the spinners and looms of either England or Continental Europe, unless it be the labor cost, which is such an important item in the cost of manufacturing, more especially when we come to the manufacture of the finer yarns and the finer and more elaborate styles of goods, in the making of which quality and perfection, not quantity and imperfection must ever be kept in mind."

There is no doubt that under the present war conditions exceptionally favorable opportunities exist for the extension of your trade. The greatest handicap for the time being is the congested shipping situation. The South American field to which we have been giving special attention, is in a very receptive condition and is calling for American goods on a much larger scale than ever before. The predicate has been laid, as I have shown in various important respects for building up permanent business.

You will have to study what your foreign trade calls for and furnish them the goods they want, made up according to their tastes and requirements, humoring the idiosyncrasies of their trade, rather than forcing upon them our ideas and goods which they do not want. In a word, you will have to study them as Europe has studied them. You must cultivate personal friendships; you must give liberal credit terms; you must be prompt and reliable in filling orders and making deliveries; you must meet competition. You must make it to their advantage to do business with us and you must go at it in a way indicating permanency and sustained effort. It is probable this may be best accomplished by cooperation through a common selling agency, or something of that kind, to minimize expense and obviate unnecessary competition between our merchants and manufacturers, in prices and terms. Difficulties will be encountered, but not incapable of solution. A study of the history of your industry reveals a continuous record of conditions of the most difficult character met and overcome; a record of success through brains, ability and ingenuity of methods. You will surely find the means to accomplish it.

Finishing Denims and Ticking.

(Continued from Page 7).

nesium (glycerine, or if the goods containing epsom salts be alternately dampened and dried, they will become tender. This is caused by the repeated liquification and crystallization of the salts going on alternately within the fibre which tend to disintegrate it, causing the cloth to become tender and rotten. Thus it will be seen that while the action of epsom salts toward cotton fibre is chemically neutral, it may physically dangerous under favorable conditions, or perhaps we should say—unfavorable conditions.

There may be classed as stiffening agents which give weight to the fabric and stiffening agents which

simply stiffen and bind the fabric intimately together.

Epsom salt, glauher salt or sulphate of soda, glucose and sugar, are among the first of these to be enumerated. These fulfill two requirements in finishing, they stiffen the cloth and make it feel firmer, and they also add weight to the finished goods without interfering with the general appearance of the cloth; being transparent crystalline bodies they do not impart a dull chalky appearance to the goods as china clay or its equivalents would do. For this reason, they are not used in the finishing of tickings, but their usefulness as finishing adjuncts for denims is clearly indicated, where the colors must be kept bright and undimmed, and when the application of china clay, barytes or other opaque fillers would be inadmissible.

The stiffening agents which simply stiffen the goods or act as binding agents to hold the filling and weighting materials firmly in the cloth and to prevent dusting off, include such bodies as starch, flour, dextrine, glue, casein, etc. They do not add materially to the weight of the goods, but, aside from binding all the materials firmly together, they can be made to impart a peculiarly full feel to the cloth and to produce a variety of different effects.

The most important of all these is starch. The starches which are chiefly used are corn, potato and sago. The starch granules differ in size and shape, according to their origin and they also give different finishes, for instance, wheat starch gives a rather thin paste which seems to penetrate and become more intimately associated with the goods than any other. It imparts a feeling of increased thickness and leaves the surface smooth and bright. As its cost is high its use is chiefly indicated in relation to the finishing of the finer classes of goods, and it has no place in the finishing of tickings or other low-filled goods.

Corn starch possesses practically the same adhesive and binding qualities as wheat starch, but in some of the finer qualifications it is inferior to wheat but its advantage in price and incidentally its convenient method of preparation outweigh all other considerations.

Potato starch is capable of producing a much thicker paste than corn, which for thick mixings is a desirable thing, its use is also conductive to a mellow and thick feel, but a rough surface effect. It gives a firm, crisp finish, and may be used wherever feel is required without adding anything to the weight. In the opinion of the writer its capacity for binding, or holding, heavy filling materials is inferior to that of corn starch. Potato starch yields a much more transparent size than any other starch when boiled with a solution of caustic soda (apparatin), and this seems to greatly improve and strengthen its binding properties and makes it very valuable in the hands of a competent man in cases where the cloth has to be weighted very heavily with china clay, barytes, etc. Moreover, potato starch is usually

free from nitrogeous matter and is, on this account, not so liable to mildew. In this respect we may say that it is the safest starch to use for finishing purposes.

Sago starch, or flour, as it is called, produces much the same kind of a finishing result as corn starch and can be mixed with it. If anything, it gives a harder, stiffer feel to the cloth which is not so desirable; it can, however, be used with it in the mixing if so desired. We do not consider its binding qualities equal to corn. It is absolutely essential to mix it well with water before boiling and it must be well boiled to make a good, smooth size, and this size soon becomes watery and does not keep well, and must, therefore, be used as soon as made. Altogether we do not exactly approve of sago flour as a finishing proposition.

Tapioca may be classed with sago. Rice is used only in fine, light finishes, and has no place in this present article.

Probably one of the most extensively used and greatly lauded stiffening and binding agents is wheat flour; finishers of the older school would have nothing else. It is not so much used now for a variety of reasons. Soured flour was the only kind that would do good work, and souring flour took time, trouble and floor space. Soured flour is a mixture of flour and water which has been allowed to ferment until it smells badly. According to the practice of these sour flour finishers of the old school the efficacy of sour flour as a starching material was directly in proportion to its smell. These same solons after souring the flour would run the clear liquor off the top and fill up and wash the flour several times in clear water, allowing it to settle between times. The net result of this procedure was to make the flour into starch which settled and was used, while the gluten or most valuable binding constituent of the flour was washed away and lost. There is no doubt that soured flour if properly made and used is a good thing enough, but don't wash it—use it all. After fermenting a reasonable time, say 24 hours in summer and longer in winter, skim the impurities off the surface and mix it all up together, it will hold the filling better, stiffen better, and show better all round results.

Calvert and Lowe proved ages that soured flour was an unnecessary nuisance about the finishing plant by making and patenting the discovery that flour and water agitated together for some time with an infinitesimal addition of caustic soda or potash became precisely of the same consistency, color and condition, chemically and physically as flour that had been soured under all the old time conditions and prejudices with all the combinations of smell and general all round nastiness that were characteristic of the starching room of our forefathers. Moreover, they also discovered by the most exhaustive experiments, that flour so treated was absolutely immune from fungoid growth and that goods sized with it would not mildew. The fermenta-

(Continued on Page 16.)

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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.

Textile Week in Boston.

The week of April 24th to 29th, will be observed as Textile Week in Boston. Present indications point to the greatest gathering of cotton mill men that has ever assembled in this country.

The outstanding feature of the week will be the Fifth National Textile Exhibition to be held in the Mechanics Building. Exhibits of textile machinery, mill accessories and power devices will cover an area of 215,000 feet of floor space. The textile show of two years ago was the largest of its kind ever held in the world, and it is expected that the show will this year offer a greater number of exhibits than the previous show.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will hold their annual convention during Textile Week in Boston, the meetings to be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

While the largest representation during Textile Week will be drawn from New England, mill men from all over the country will attend and it is expected that the South will send a large delegation. No one connected with the textile industry who can afford the trip to Boston should miss it, as the exhibition will include all the latest and most improved cotton mill machinery, in actual operation, and will be an education in itself.

Effects of Eight-Hour Provision.

The Keating Child Labor bill, which is now before the Senate, may be said to contain three main features:

First: No child under 14 years of age may be employed under any circumstances.

Second: No person between the ages of 14 and 16 years of age may be employed for more than 8 hours in any day.

Third: Inspection of mills by Federal officers.

There is not a very serious objection to the first provision because all of the states, with the exception of North Carolina have already enacted legislation that will raise the age limit to 14 years and such legislation will undoubtedly follow in North Carolina.

We approve of a fourteen year law with the exception that we believe a boy between the ages of 12 and 14 should be allowed to work in the mill outside of the school term. It will be better for the boy if he can obtain some practical training in his life work before he reaches the age of fourteen.

If the Keating bill were to be amended so that it contained only

the fourteen year limit it would not be objectionable to a vast majority of the cotton manufacturers, but at the same time it would be carried to the United States Supreme Court in order to establish the fact that it is unconstitutional for Congress to regulate manufacturing in States and thereby to prevent future legislation by Congress on this subject.

There is a difference of opinion relative to inspection by Federal officers. Several States now have State inspection and say that they do not seriously object to Federal inspection, but in our opinion that would be a very different proposition because the Federal inspectors will be appointed by Secretary of Labor at Washington, probably of labor union officials and direct their efforts towards unionizing the cotton mills. We seriously object to Federal inspection, but realize that in that position we have not the co-operation of all of the cotton manufacturers. The most serious objection to the Keating bill is the section which prohibits employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age for more than 8 hours in any one day. This section reads as follows:

"No children under 16 years of age may be employed or permitted to work more than 8 hours in any one day or more than 6 days in any one week or before the hour of 6 ante-meridian or after the hour of 7 post-meridian."

To have to adjust their mills to meet such provisions would be of vital importance to cotton manufacturers and they should use every effort to defeat the Keating Bill. It is time to seriously study the problem.

Many claim that if the bill when passed contains the 8 hour provision for those under 16 years of age they must put the entire mill under an 8 hour basis or else discharge every one under 16 years of age.

The representative of the National Child Labor Committee suggested that the mills can operate by using two shift or sets of employees in the spinning room and the members of House Committee suggested that one shift could work 8 hours and the other shift could then come on and work for 3 hours.

Such suggestions appeal to the inexperienced man who knows nothing of cotton mill operations, but are of course entirely impractical from the manufacturers standpoint.

If the mill was so arranged that the spinning room could be extended to accommodate 20 per cent more spinning frames and spoolers it would be possible to operate the

spinning room only 8 hours and furnish enough yarn to keep the looms in operation for 10 hours, but in order to conform to the provision of the Keating bill the spinning room would have to run 8 hours on Saturday, whereas the rest of the mill would stop at 12 o'clock, which we think is an injustice to children in the spinning room.

New mills could be built with spinning rooms of 20 per cent more capacity than the carding and weaving rooms and the same rule would apply as above.

Aside from forcing the children to work on Saturday afternoon the bill would require investment equal to 20 per cent increase in spinning room machinery and sufficient cottages for additional operatives required.

Very few mills are fixed so that they can extend their spinning rooms 20 per cent and not be able to put their entire mill on an 8 hour basis. They will have no alternative except to refuse employment to any person under 14 years of age, while it will be forcing out of work many persons who must have employment and would have to seek it in other lines where pay is less and conditions worse than in the mills.

Kentucky has a similar law to the Keating bill, and the manufacturers in that State have found that it results in raising the age limit to 16 years. The allegation was made by the House Committee before the Senate Committee that a similar bill had provided in Massachusetts. In order to get the truth of this statement telegrams were sent to prominent manufacturers which were filed in the Senate Committee Record and show that the law has not worked well in that State.

We, of course, realize that those employed as sweepers or on odd jobs can come to the mill one hour later and leave one hour earlier than others, but such an arrangement would not work for the regular spinners and doffers and the effect of the Keating bill as at present, demands means to eliminate those under 16 years of age unless some arrangements can be made for extension of capacity of spinning rooms.

Keating Bill Reported by Committee.

The Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate on Wednesday decided by a vote of 6 to 5 to report the Keating bill favorably.

A number of amendments were made along technical and legal lines but the main features of the bill remain intact.

The close vote in the Committee mean of course that it will have a hard fight on the floor of the Senate and there are still prospects of it being defeated.

PERSONAL NEWS

M. B. Pitts, of Toccoa, Ga., has become superintendent of the Lavonia (Ga.) Mills.

S. H. Turner of Social Circle, Ga., is fixing looms at Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

T. W. Stephens has accepted the position of slasher man at Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

D. O. Bryant of Sargent, Ga., is night overseer of spinning at Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

E. E. Davis of Dunson Mills, has accepted position of loom fixer at Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Larry McKay is now second hand in No. 3 weaving at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

M. E. Williamson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Danville Knitting Mills, Bon Air, Ala.

Sam Lanier of Gastonia, N. C., has become overseer of carding at the Rex Spinning Co., Ranlo, N. C.

J. M. Broom, of Elberton, Ga., is now overseer of the cloth room at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

A. H. Hamilton of Lumberton, N. C., is now night overseer of spinning at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

T. S. Brewster is now section hand in the picker room at the Brogon Mill, Anderson, S. C.

J. C. Stewart has become paymaster at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

R. A. Fairchild is now night superintendent of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

W. B. Chance, overseer of carding at the Brown Mills, Concord, N. C., now has charge of the spinning also.

V. B. Bogan has resigned as overseer weaving at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and will take a rest.

J. R. Shippy of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted a position as overseer weaving at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

A. E. Smith, from the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C., is now second hand in spinning at the Easley (S. C.) Mill No. 1.

J. H. Hale of Park Cotton Mill, LaGrange, Ga., has accepted position of loom fixer at Hillside Mills of same place.

L. P. Allen has resigned as second hand in twisting room at Unity Spinning Mills and accepted the position of second hand in twisting and winding at Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

H. T. Godfrey has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C., and accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Saxe-Gotha Mills, Lexington, S. C.

W. A. McNeice of Social Circle, Ga., is fixing looms at Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. J. Harper of LaGrange Mills, has accepted the position of second hand in the duck department of Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. T. Dupree of Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of night overseer of weaving at Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

M. G. Benton of Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.

Chas. A. Goggans has been promoted from overseer of twisting room to overseer of spinning room at Riverside Mills, Riverview, Ala.

John H. Stevens of Lanett Mills, Lanett, Ala., has accepted the position of carder and spinner at Montala Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

Will Moody has been transferred from day to night second hand in weaving at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

F. S. Marshall of Philadelphia, Pa., is now master mechanic at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

G. B. Heely has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

I. W. Rumsey of Calhoun Falls, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Lavonia (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

T. G. Mitchell of Schoolfield, Va., has become section hand in spinning at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. F. Pike of the Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., is now section hand in spinning at the Brogon Mills, of the same place.

Geo. Howell has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in No. 2 weaving at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

John P. McCraw has accepted position of foreman of the machine shop at the Union-Buffer Mills, Union, S. C.

T. L. Lawson has resigned as master mechanic at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Wilson (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Lewis Williams has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Pelham (Ga.) Mills to become overseer of night spinning at the Albany (Ga.) Mills.

G. C. Maulden has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and accepted a position with the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

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W. H. Cash has been promoted from second hand in day carding to night overseer of carding at Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. H. Brigman has resigned as overseer of spinning at Steele's Mill, Rockingham, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.

J. L. McCoy has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hartwell (Ga.) Mills and accepted a similar position at the Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C.

W. E. Smith has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Easley (S. C.) Mill, to become overseer of spinning at the Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.

F. F. Robinson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Danville Knitting Mills, Bon Air, Ala., and accepted a similar position at the Highland City Mills, Talladega, Ala.

H. A. Hendricks has been promoted from section hand to second hand in carding at Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Hamp Neal has resigned as overseer spinning at the Cherokee Falls (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to become overseer of winding at one of the mills in Rutherfordton, N. C.

L. N. Chandler has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Granby Plant, Columbia, S. C.

David Clark Weds Miss Aileen Butt.

The wedding of David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and Miss Aileen Butt, of Charlotte, took place at the home of the bride's parents on Saturday evening, April 8th, at 7 p. m. Following the ceremony, Mr. Clark and his bride left on a trip of several weeks to New York and Boston.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Darlington, S. C.—Officials of the Darlington Manufacturing Company contemplate the installation at an early date of a complete sewerage system in the mill village.

Sylacauga, Ala.—The Eva Jane Mills are building a waste mill for 3,300 spindles, and will make coarse yarn and rope. They will also have bleaching and dyeing plant.

Gainesville, Tex.—Edgar Van Slyke, of this place, and associates plan to establish a woolen mill. They contemplate an investment of from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Van Slyke invites data on woolen manufacturing and prices on machinery for a mill.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Announcement has been made that the Drayton Mills proposes to construct fourteen additional tenant houses and make other improvements to an amount of about \$10,000, the work to start soon.

Columbus, Ga.—Only routine business was transacted at the meeting of the Eagle and Phenix Mills last week. The reports were all very gratifying to the directors, it is stated.

"Everything is running smoothly, our order books keep full, and the situation, with the exception of dyes, is all that could be asked at the Eagle and Phenix," declared Vice President Massey, following the meeting.

Marion, N. C.—The Clinchfield Cotton Mills have placed the contract for the erection of several additional tenant houses in order to secure sufficient employees to operate the mill at "full blast" on the day and night shifts. The mill is now working the two shifts, but it is understood that additional employees are necessary and that provision must be made to care for them. The Clinchfield Mill has 25,000 spindles.

Burlington, N. C.—The Keystone Finishing Mills are installing additional machinery which will give their finishing department a capacity of 5,000 dozen pairs of hosiery per day. J. M. Browning, secretary and treasurer, reports that the company now has larger orders than usual for both export and domestic trade.

Columbus, Ga.—The Meritas Mills has filed with the clerk of Muscogee County a mortgage for \$1,000,000, given by the Guardian Savings and Trust Co., of Cleveland, and covering the Columbus plant of the company.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mill Company has announced improvements to its local plant aggregating \$40,000. The most important improvements announced, is that covering the remodeling of the Parrish building, a three story

building in the heart of the business district, and converting it into a finishing department. The building is now owned by the company and \$25,000 will be expended in putting it in shape for operation. The payroll of the new department will be \$1,000 weekly, J. S. Carr, Jr.,

president of the company said.

When in operation the new department will turn out 3,000 dozen pairs of hose daily. Ultimately it will turn out 5,000 dozen pairs, Mr. Carr said.

The other large improvement of the company is contained in an announcement to the effect that a two story warehouse will be erected on Henderson street. This building will cost approximately \$15,000.

Columbus, Ga.—The Meritas Mills are to erect a large cotton mill besides the one now in operation, according to information received in Columbus. The erection of this addition to the plant here was reported several weeks ago; but it now seems that the amount of money to be expended will be larger than was at first reported, and that when completed will bring the investment at this mill up with that of any other mill in the city or county.

Frank U. Garrard, director in the mill stated that the \$1,000,000 which is raised by the mortgage to cover the issuing of bonds would not only construct the addition to the plant, but would pay off the indebtedness against the mill. He stated that the bonds would be issued each one worth \$1,000, and that the issue would be brought about as soon as possible.

Lewis W. Parker Has Passed Away.

The death of Lewis Wardlaw Parker of Greenville, largest stockholder and until last year, president of the Parker Cotton Mills Co., occurred there early Tuesday morning. Mr. Parker had been ill for several months, suffering with some throat affection, and the news of his death did not come as a surprise.

Mr. Parker was born July 11, 1865, being only 51 years of age at the time of his death. Although a comparatively young man in the cotton mill business he occupied at one time the most important position in the cotton mill industry. He was president of several cotton mills and when 16 mills located in various sections of the state merged into the Parker Cotton Mills company he was selected as the head of the merger.

Mr. Parker was one of the heaviest if not the heaviest insured man in South Carolina. Recently it was stated by insurance men in position to know that companies carried insurance to the amount of \$850,000 on his life.

He was magnetic and a natural leader of men, two attributes that made him popular with all the people. His illness developed two or three years ago, his merger began to dissolve and he practically retired from the cotton mill business several months ago. He was a lawyer, having been graduated from the University of South Carolina, and on his retirement from the mill business he began practicing law in Greenville. Later he became associate editor of the Greenville Daily

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MAIN OFFICE: Essex Building, NEWARK, N. J.
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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beam-er and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Norwood Mechanical Filters

Gravity and Pressure Types

Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee

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HOTEL IMPERIAL

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NEW YORK CITY

At Herald Square, the Radial Center of Transportation to all parts of the city. One block from the Pennsylvania Terminal.

Surface, Subway and Elevated Service direct to the Hotel, which is in the midst of the fashionable shopping and theatre district.

600 Rooms, Single or en Suite

Single, \$1.50 per day and up.

With bath, \$2.00 per day and up.

Our new popular priced restaurant, an innovation in a leading Broadway hotel.

Write for booklet giving further particulars and map of the city.

WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER

MANAGER

Piedmont, a newspaper in which it is said that he owned considerable capital stock.

Mr. Parker was born at Abbeville in 1865, and was the son of the late William Henry Parker, one of the most distinguished jurists of the state. His mother was Lucia Wardlaw, daughter of Judge Wardlaw. After attending the village schools and acquiring a good academic education he graduated at the South Carolina college in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He married Miss Margaret Smith of Richmond on June 6, 1893.

Immediately after his graduation he taught school for three years and then moved to Greenville in 1889, and began the practice of law, which he continued for ten years. In 1897, owing to his wonderful capacity for business he became president and treasurer of the Victor Manufacturing company, engaged in cotton manufacture at Greer, S. C., assisted by Thomas F. Parker he organized the Monaghan Mills at Greenville. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the Parker Cotton Mills Co.

Parker Cotton Mills May Sell Hampton Plant.

Greenville, S. C.—The Parker Cotton Mills Co. is now considering another plan of reorganization, which is to sell the plant of the Hampton Cotton Mills, one of the three subsidiary companies. The letter explaining this plan has been mailed and is as follows:

"To the Stockholders of the Parker Cotton Mills Co.:

"It is probable that a sale can be made, at a satisfactory price, of the plants of the Hampton Cotton Mills Co., a subsidiary company of the Parker Cotton Mills Co. In our opinion, if a sale can be consummated it should enable the Parker Cotton Mills Co., to effect such a settlement of the heavy and pressing debts of the subsidiary companies, which must be soon provided for, that within a year's time any securities against the Victor Manufacturing Co., and the Monaghan Mills plants which may be issued to creditors for claims against the subsidiary companies should approximately be offset by assets other than plants, thus leaving at the end of the year as an asset for the stockholders of the Parker Mills Co. the plants of the Victor Manufacturing Co., and the Monaghan Mills.

"In the event of a sale being made as above mentioned, the plan and agreement of reorganization recently sent you will be abandoned, and the stockholders of the Parker Cotton Mills Co. will not be asked to pay any assessment which otherwise would be necessary. The question of the proposed sale has been sub-



No Shadows

One of the objections to humidifiers is the overhead piping which—especially in saw-tooth roofs—casts disagreeable shadows.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has as a possible ramification its ring construction; the rings are around the posts and the piping all underneath, out of the way. No shadows with the Turbo Ring Construction. This may seem a minor detail, but it is one of the Turbo points that leads toward satisfied customers.

Get Turboed—and satisfied.

be satisfied.

Just say the word—NOW—to

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHMAN, Manager.

Direct Representation Will Bring Results



HENRY SEARING

SELLING AGENT
FOR

Plain and Fancy Cotton Fabrics

66 to 72 Leonard Street
NEW YORK

Correspondence
Solicited

mitted to the directors of the Parker Cotton Mills Co., and the Hampton Cotton Mills Co., and has been unanimously approved by them.

"A notice of, and proxy for, a special meeting of the stockholders to authorize the sale of the plants of the Hampton Cotton Mills Co. are sent you herewith.

American Textile Banding Company Enlarges Plant.

The American Textile Banding Company, of Philadelphia, announces that owing to the increasing demand for their spinning tape, they have found it necessary to move into larger quarters and increase the capacity of their plant fifty per cent. Their new location is Hunting Park Avenue and Marshall Street.

Announcement.

The Link-Belt Company, Chicago-Indianapolis, manufacturers of the Link-Belt silent chain drive, extensively used in textile mills for the transmission of power, will be represented hereafter in the States of North and South Carolina by Mr. J. S. Cothran, 200 Commercial Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Link-Belt silent chain is the modern method of transmitting power from line shafting to machine or from motor to machine. The manufacturer claims that it has the flexible qualities of the leather belt, and the position action of spur gears. It is over 98 per cent efficient throughout its life.

Mr. Cothran is the newest of the Link-Belt service men, now located at convenient points throughout the country. He will be ready and willing to discuss power transmission problems which can be solved by the employment of Link-Belt silent chain drives.

Mr. Cothran is distributing copies of the 112-page Link-Belt silent chain data book No. 125, which contains the only price list ever published on this product.

Management of Pomona Cotton Mills as Hosts.

The management of the Pomona Cotton Mills, Greensboro, was host Saturday evening to a pleasant informal dinner with the superintendent and overseers of the mills as the guests. The dinner occurred at 8 o'clock in the Hotel Guilford, beginning at that hour and lasting through the evening. The president of the table was T. A. Hunter, the secretary-treasurer of the company and its general manager. Speeches were made by Superintendent Bean and others of those present with the "spirit of co-operation" as the keynote of the addresses. The mills have had a very successful year and the get-together dinner was fully optimistic.

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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets were firm and quiet last week. Many specialties are still in good demand, but jobbers are not buying in any large quantities, but are anxious for deliveries on goods already ordered. Prints and gingham are holding firm and white goods and wash fabrics are moving steadily. Staple domestics are being sold steadily, and the steady call for duck continues. Colored goods of a heavy construction have so well sold ahead that there is little danger of an accumulation in first hands.

In addition to the recent advances on staple colored goods, further advances are looked for on both staple prints and gingham. Standard prints are now on a basis of 6 1-2 cents a yard, as compared to 4 3-4 this time last year, but according to some manufacturers, selling prices are not yet on a parity with the cost of production. At 8 cents, staple gingham are a 3-4 cents over quotations last year, and many houses think prices will soon be marked even higher.

Southern gingham are now held on the basis of 7 cents a yard, which is the highest price that these goods have ever sold for. The strong upward movement in prices is not confined to colored goods, as staple brown and bleached goods are also moving up.

Export trade in cotton goods is increasing steadily. Many houses that have never sought export trade are being offered business as stocks in neutral countries become lower and lower and normal sources of supply cannot be relied upon. Many houses handling foreign goods in neutral markets are finding that American made goods and clothing can be sold profitably and to the benefit and satisfaction of the purchasers. The volume of miscellaneous foreign trade is increasing all the while and satisfaction expressed by foreign users of American goods is leading to many repeat orders.

The position of tickings, denims and other heavy colored cotton fabrics is now fairly well known to the buyer of these goods. In spite of high prices now in force, a good many manufacturers are considering further advances, and at the same time, ways and means for producing goods in colors which can be guaranteed fast. Prices on denims range all the way from 13 1-2 to 23 1-2 cents, according to the grade of goods offered. It is possible in some quarters to secure 2-20s in indigo blues at 18 1-2 cents, but as a rule manufacturers have placed their goods on an "at value" basis, and the buyer pays according to the price, or cost of goods at time of delivery.

Condition were rather quiet in the Fall River print cloth market last week. The demand was moderate and the market continued firm and steady. The inability of bleachers

to handle goods and the difficulties in the way of getting them finished were factors in the smaller business done last week. Mill men are not alarmed over the smaller sales, as they think they will tend to regulate the market. Sales for the week were about 155,000 pieces. Buyers purchased carefully through out the week and sales were a good deal under the average for the past several weeks. The demand was broad and covered most of the styles made here. The usual styles were covered in the week's trade, with most sales calling for prompt delivery or delivery to begin within a week or two.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

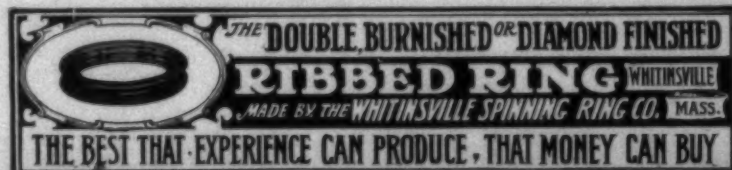
Print cloths, 28-inch,		
64x64s	4	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 7-8	—
Gray goods, 29-inch,		
68x72s	6	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	5 1-2	—
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-4	—
Brown drills, std.	8	—
Sheetings, So. std.	8	—
3-yard, 48x48s	7 3-8	—
4-yard, 56x60s	6 1-4	6 3-8
4-yard, 48x48s	6	—
4-yard, 44x44s	6	—
5-yard, 48x48s	5 1-4	—
Denims, 9-ounce	At value	—
Denims, 2.20s	At value	—
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck.	13	—
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	13	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in		—
duck	16 1-2	—
Woodberry, sail d'k.	20%	—
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	25%	—
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	27 1/2%	—
Alexander, oz. d'k.	11c b'sis	—
Buckeye, oz. duck.	11c b'sis	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	16	—
Standard prints	6 1-2	—
Standard gingham	8	—
Dress gingham	9 1-2	10 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	6	7

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual date, notual date, not to close of corresponding weeks.

In sight for week	122,00
Same 7 days last year	239,000
Same 7 days year before	87,000
For the month	122,000
Same date last year	239,000
For season	10,699,000
Same date last year	13,726,000
Port receipts for season	6,172,000
Same date last year	9,597,000
Overland to mills and Can-	
ada for season	892,000
Same date last year	952,000
Southern mill takings for	
season	3,049,000
Same date last year	2,437,000
Interior stocks in excess of	
August 1	469,000
Last year	750,000
Foreign exports for week	123,000
Same 7 days last year	168,000
For season	4,114,000
Same date last year	6,672,000
Northern spinners' takings	
and Canada for week	33,000
Same 7 days last year	84,000

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



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Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

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Sizings and Finishings

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FOR ALL TEXTILES.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Yarn Mill for Sale

For Sale: A 7,000 spindle hosiery yarn mill. Machinery up-to date. Been operated only a short time. Will be sold at a very low price to responsible parties. Address J. Z. Miller, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., or O. A. Robbins, Florence, Ala.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Last week was a fairly active one in the yarn market here. There were a great many inquiries for large lots of yarn and many sales were made of 50,000 to 100,000 pounds of yarn, for late deliveries, in some cases delivery not to start until fall. Buyers still consider spinners prices too high and many inquiries did not result in sales for this reason. The receipts for yarn from the South were large and though deliveries were made to manufacturers by dealers as soon as the yarn was received, the railroad embargo is still causing a great deal of delay in making prompt deliveries.

All branches of the knit goods trade are reported as having a large business on hand and mills are running to capacity. The dyestuff situation is not showing signs of improvement and sales of colors have been made at fabulous prices. Black appears to be the only color that can be secured at reasonable prices. Knitters are further bothered by the scarcity of needles, which have become very scarce and very high priced.

There was a good demand for carded yarns, but dealers report that buyers are not willing to meet spinners prices. Large sales of yarn for export trade were made last week, the prices of which was said to average about 21 and 21 1-2 cents, basis of 10s. The domestic demand for yarn is still far better not to close of corresponding weeks. encouraged to hold out for export prices when selling the domestic trade. Inquiries for yarns for delivery the latter part of the summer and early fall were frequent in the market last week. Quotations varied widely, showing a further upward tendency towards the close of the week. Sales of coarse numbers were reported on the basis of 20 and 20 1-2 cents for 10s for prompt shipment, for late delivery 20 1-2 cents, basis of 10s.

Combed yarns continued to be irregular in price last week, with a tendency toward a higher level, this being especially true of the finer counts. The better quality yarns are moved up so rapidly that prices are not held from one day to another. Most mills making fine combed yarns are unable to take further orders for the next three to six months, so they are in a position to name high prices and hold out for them.

Yarn Quotations:

Prices of yarns were quoted in New York on Monday as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	19 1-2—20
10s to 12s	21 —21 1-2
14s	22 —22 1-2
16s	23 —14
20s	25 1-2—26
24s	28 —
26s	29 —

30s	31 1-2—32
36s	38 —
40s	39 1-2—40 1-2
50s	55 —
60s	60 —
3-ply 8s upholstery	19 1-2—20 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	19 1-2—20 1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	19 —19 1-2
10s	20 —
12s	21 1-2—
14s	21 1-2—
16s	22 1-2—
20s	—23 1-2
22s	23 —
26s	25 1-2—26
30s	28 —

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	21 —21 1-2
14s	21 —21 1-2
16s	22 1-2—
20s	23 1-2—
22s	23 1-2—
24s	25 —
26s	26 —
30s	28 —
40s	36 —

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, etc.

8s to 10s	21 —22
12s to 14s	23 —
2-ply 16s	23 1-2—24
2-ply 20s	—26
2-ply 24s	28 1-2—29
2-ply 26s	30 —
2-ply 30s	31 1-2—32
2-ply 40s	40 —
2-ply 50s	54 —
2-ply 60s	60 —

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	20 —
10s	20 1-2—
12s	21 —
14s	21 1-2—
16s	22 1-2—
18s	22 3-4—
20s	23 —
22s	—23 1-2
24s	23 1-2—24
26s	25 —
22s fleece colors	—25
30s	—26 1-2
40s	38 —

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	34 —35
24s	36 —37
30s	43 —45
40s	43 —51
50s	57 —60
60s	67 —69
70s	75 —78
80s	84 —88

All productions must bear a price in proportion to the skill, time, expense and risk attending their manufacture.

In other words, it is the skill, the expense and the risk attending the manufacture of an article that give it its real value.

Therefore, many things called dear are, when justly estimated, the cheapest and in every way the most economical.

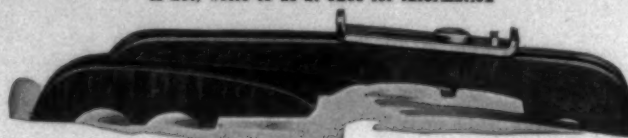
The disposition that many buyers

Trade-Mark "NIGRUM" Treated Wood SADDLES

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Which Require No Oil or Grease and Save You Money in Many Ways

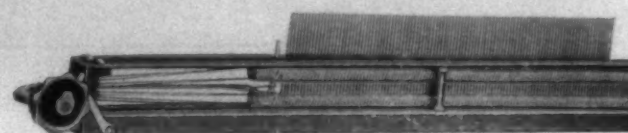
If not, write to us at once for information



GRAPHITE LUBRICATING COMPANY, - - Bound Brook, N. J.

Over 7,500 Open Box Expansion Combs Now in Use

MANY OF THEM ON OTHER MAKES OF WARPERS



TAPE EXPANSION COMB

Expansion Combs can be had in either screw or tape types for any number of ends for Warpers, Bearers or Slashers.

The open box facilitates cleaning and prevents clogging with fly, while in expanding the comb it is advantageous to have the springs visible.

The guide wire is between and in contact with the upper springs thus keeping the springs apart and stiffening the comb.

T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1886—INCORPORATED 1901

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LOWELL, MASS.

Southern Representative, J. H. MAYES, Charlotte, N. C.

Hotel Lenox

Boston, U. S. A.

It's remarkable, the number of men who find the equipment, service and cuisine at *Hotel Lenox* reflect their ideas of what a hotel should be.

Near Mechanic's Hall and the Back Bay Railway Stations. Convenient to the theatres, shopping and business sections.

Single Room with bath - - - \$2.50 to \$4.00

Double Rooms with bath - - - \$3.50 to \$5.00

L. C. Prior, Managing Director

have for cheapness, and for excellence, is the most frequent and certain cause for the cheap and poorly made articles now found in our markets.

Almost any old-time dealer in household or other goods will tell you how inferior many of the goods now offered for sale are to similar goods made forty to fifty years ago.

Personal Items

Walter Knight has been promoted from second hand in twisting and winding to second hand in spinning at Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

H. A. Taylor, formerly of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Dan River Mills No. 2, Danville, Va.

O. G. Murphy has succeeded his father, the late Geo. W. Murphy, as superintendent of the Shawmut (Ala.) Mills.

W. P. Loftis has resigned as overseer of spinning and finishing at the No. 4 Mill, McColl, S. C., to accept overseer spinning at the Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.

J. J. Crosby has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

J. L. Phillip has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Enoree (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to accept position as traveling representative of Southern Textile Bulletin.

Fire Destroyed Pelham School.

The Pelham mill school building at Pelham, S. C., was totally destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock Monday morning. The loss will amount to \$2,500. Amount of insurance unknown.

The structure, which was erected about three years ago, was a modern frame building with four rooms. The loss falls particularly hard on the patrons of the district, since not only was the building destroyed, but all the school furnishings, including desks, globes, maps, library and other valuable fixtures were lost. It was only recently that the maps and desks were installed.

The origin of the fire is unknown. No one had been to the building since the school adjourned Friday afternoon.

Temporary arrangements have been made to continue the school for the remainder of the session. It is probable that a new structure and more modern will be erected on the site.

In Honor of Retiring Superintendent

One of the most enjoyable social events of Apalache Mill, Arlington, S. C., was the farewell dinner given by the overseers in honor of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Henderson, on Saturday evening at six o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Eads. The guests were received by the host and hostess.

Dinner being announced at six, they were ushered into the dining room where after they had found their places, a delicious five-course dinner was served by Misses Audrex Farrow and Fay McHugh.

After dinner the men retired to the sitting room to enjoy their cigars, while the ladies lingered over their coffee.

Later in the evening all gathered in the reception hall, where a

music program was rendered by the Misses Tillotson, Farrow, McHugh and Messrs. Hudson, Eads and McMahon.

The invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Hawkins, Misses Tillotson Farrow, McHugh, Henderson, Irene and Ophelia Hawkins, Messrs. Jack Ackerman of Charleston, D. W. Eads, J. F. McMahan, R. L. Willington of Columbia, and F. R. Williams of Catechee.

The evening closed with many good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Henderson for a prosperous and happy year in their new home at Winnsboro, S. C.

Finishing Denims and Ticking.

(Continued from Page 9).

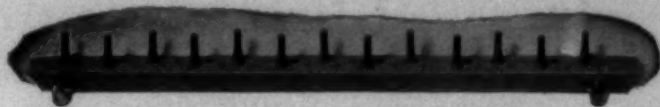
tion and souring of flour is only valuable because it renders the gluten soluble and this same result is obtained by Calvert and Lowe's patent, which patent right has expired now and can be used by anyone.

Flour, whether soured or not, unless treated with this process or some other antiseptic in sufficient quantity, contains several bodies that are prone to decomposition by fermentation, and is a dangerous thing to use in heavy finishes, and while it possesses some good points the writer does not advocate its use.

Starch is the cleanest and best to handle and the general results are more uniform, safer and more reliable. Starch is a white, odorless body that is insoluble in cold water. It cannot be dissolved in any of the ordinary chemical reagents without undergoing change. Starch is a colloid body which swells up when boiled into a viscoid paste when cool. Colloids are bodies which cannot be diffused through a membrane, owing to their molecular complexity, while crystalloids are easily diffusible. Now, when starch undergoes chemical changes which render it soluble, it is transferred into a crystalloid substance, for instance, when boiled with dilute acids it is converted into dextrin, while ferments such as diastase change it into maltose and dextrin. With caustic soda or potash, starch swells up, forming a clear transparent paste called apparatin, which possesses great stiffening and binding power and which is far more permanent than the original starch. Prolonged boiling with water or treatment with an acid changes starch into a soluble condition that forms a solution with boiling water which will not set when cooled.

When treated with diastase, an enzyme present in malt, especially if previously gelatinized, starch is converted into maltose and dextrin. This reaction proceeds most readily at a temperature of 60° to 65° C. This reaction makes the starch soluble in water and is why diastase, which agent in the removal of starch dressings from cotton goods. It is absolutely essential that no alkali be present during the process. Diastase will not work in the presence of alkalis or heat over 130° to 140°F.—Textile American

ONCE TRIED — ALWAYS USED



RICE DOBBY CHAIN AND PEGS
RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO., Millbury, Mass.

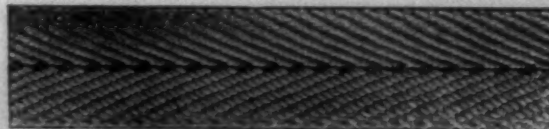
AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc

Manufacturers of

Spindle Tape

And

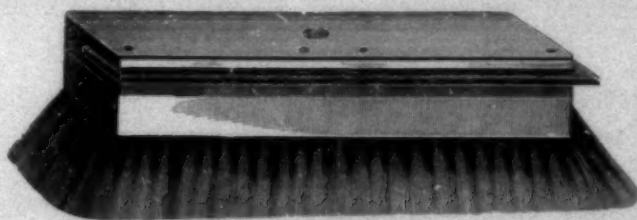
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PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



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Commissioner, Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

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445 feet 1 15/16 in. shafting.
80 feet 2 15/16 in. shafting.
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All in good condition. Address
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Denn Warper Tender Wanted.

Want a good, reliable man to run Denn Warper. None but first-class man, who can get off the work, need apply. Address Mary Louise Mills, Mayo, S. C.

Electrician Wanted

Would like to correspond with some first class electrician. A man that is competent of keeping up A. C. & D. C. Motors, also inside and outside wiring. No one but a first class man would be considered. Address Electrician of Textile Bulletin.

Expert Overseer.

Wanted position as overseer weaving at not less than \$4.00. Can deliver the goods without the "Bull." Am considered A No. 1 Draper man. Experienced on white and colored goods. Nine years as overseer. Good manager. At present employed and can give present employer as reference. Address "Overseer," care Bulletin.

Operatives Wanted

Wanted. Spinners, doffers, wind-er and spooler hands. Best running work in this section, good healthy place to live, regular work. Apply to overseer spinning, Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

For Sale.

One 12-inch swing foot screw cutting, Blaisdell Lathe, Universal Chuck, center rest, friction clutch. Nearly new. Write G. H. Logan, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—Frame hands and spinners. Good wages. Excellent mill conditions and fine mountain climate. Best place to live in the United States. Address Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

WANT position as superintendent in a yarn mill or carding and spinning or both. 30 years experience. Good references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1397.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from picker to cloth room on white and colored goods. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1398.

WANT position as overseer spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. 39 years experience in spinning. Prefer mill in small place. Address No. 1399.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning or both in large mill. Am employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1400.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1401.

WANT position as superintendent or as salesman. Can furnish best of references from former employers and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1402.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in 20,000 to 30,000 spindle mill. Am a practical spinner of long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1403.

WANT position as overseer in small weave room or second hand in large room. Have had 16 years experience. Age 35 years. Strictly sober and a good manager of

help. Married and can give the best of references. A hustler for production. Am now second hand in a large mill, but wish to make change. Address No. 1404.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1405.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning, am now employed and have had long experience on both coarse and fine work. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 1406.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both plain and fancy goods and am experienced on both plain and fancy goods and am experienced designer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1407.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had large experience. Am now employed and have always given satisfaction. Reason for changing is better salary, age 45 years, married, strictly sober, experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1409.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had large experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am a good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1410.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as overseer of carding and spinning and am giving perfect satisfaction. Have been superintendent for fifteen years and overseer of carding and spinning for a number of years. Best of references to character and ability. Address No. 1411.

WANT position as overseer of carding by married man 33 years of age and strictly sober. Am now employed as carder. Have been in present job 2 years, but desire to change. Ten years experience in carding and combing. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1412.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the outh. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1413.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning in large mill but would prefer different locality. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1414.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or as overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. Have 18 years experience in carding and spinning on 6s to 60s. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1415.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent, by practical man of ex-

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ecutive ability. Fully capable of managing mill. 8 years as overseer of weaving in largest mill in S. C. 3 years experience as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Can give present and all former employers as reference. Address No. 1416.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill. 18 years experience as superintendent. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 1417.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have fifteen years experience. Am married and sober. Can give best of references. Address No. 1418.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am now employed as superintendent and have held present position for past 8 years. Would invest some money where there is a good future. Address No. 1419.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weave mill or overseer of carding in large mill at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am a young man with practical experience. Thoroughly competent to handle a mill. Can give satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 1420.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1421.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer a room of 20,000 to 50,000 spindles on fine yarns as have had long successful experience on fine numbers. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1424.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire better location. Good references. Address No. 1425.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer of large card room and would only change for better position. Good references. Address No. 1426.

WANT position as superintendent of either weaving or yarn mill, or overseer of weaving or spinning in either weaving or spinning in large mill. Can give good references. Address No. 1428.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept large card room or carding and spinning. Now employed as carder. Information relative to character and ability will be furnished when desired. Address No. 1427.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Can handle 20,000 to 30,000 spindle mill. Can furnish references from not only superintendents but presidents and general managers for whom I have worked. Address 1429.

ing. Have had long experience and good training. Am now employed as second hand in large card room. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1433.

SUPERINTENDENT desires to correspond with Southern mill that is not getting quality and quantity and quality. 25 years experience on both white and colored work. Hosiery yarns also. Apply to No. 1434.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Prefer yarn mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1435.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1436.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work. Can give last employers as reference. Address No. 1430.

WANT position as superintendent. Married. Age 37. Do not indulge in intoxicating drinks. Am textile graduate but practical mill man. Have held present position six years. Address No. 1431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held present job as superintendent for 12 years and am giving satisfaction but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1432.

WANT position as overseer of carding. WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1437.

WANT position as superintendent of either white or colored goods mill. Am experienced as designer. Am now employed but would prefer mill of better locality. Good references. Address No. 1438.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1439.

WANT position as superintendent weaving mill on either white or colored work. Have had ten years experience as overseer of weaving on printed cloths, sheetings, drills, and gingham. Can furnish best of references and handle mill in first class shape. Address No. 1440.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but would prefer to change. Address No. 1441.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Had rather take a job that is down and pull it up. Am a good manager of help with long experience and am a hustler. Good references. Address No. 1442.

WANT position as superintendent of or overseer of large card room. Am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger salary. Have good education and am manager of help. Five years experience as machine erector. Address No. 1443.

WANT position as overseer of carding in a medium size mill. Am a good carder and can get quantity and quality with a minimum cost. Age 30, married, strictly temperate. Good references from present and past employers. Address No. 1444.

WANT position as superintendent of woolen mill or cotton waste mill. Have had special experience handling waste or woolen system and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1445.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 35. Have had twenty years experience in weave room on plain and fancy weaves. Good references. Address No. 1446.

WANT position as second hand or overseer in card room. 14 years experience. Age 28, strictly sober. Will furnish as references all former superintendents for whom I have worked. Address No. 1447.

WANT a place at a cotton mill, as cotton man. Thoroughly experienced. Ten years with dealers and brokers. Familiar with conditions, grade and staple of cotton. Competent to look after entire end of business. Correspondence solicited. Write No. 1448.

WANT position as overseer of carding in good mill. 38 years old, married, long experience. Good references from mills in which I have run rooms. Can come at once. Address No. 1449.

WANT position as superintendent of mill from 30,000 to 40,000 spindles. Either yarn or weaving mill. Am practical carder, spinner and weaver. Will not consider anything under \$3,000 per year. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1450.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, slashing and warping. Age 35. Married. Have been overseer of weaving for past seven years. Can change at once. Address No. 1451.

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seer of weaving. Am now employed as overseer of large weave room and am giving satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1452.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had six years experience as mill master mechanic and can furnish good references. Address 1453.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder or spinner in large mill. Would prefer North Carolina. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Address 1454.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have 12 years experience as overseer in such mills as Eagle and Phenix, Muscogee and Dan River. Age 35. At present employed. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1455.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had 4 years experience as overseer of spinning and wish large room. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1456.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish former employers as references. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Address No. 1457.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 17 years experience on carded and combed work. Married. Age 32. At present employed as overseer of carding. Good references. Address No. 1458.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am giving satisfaction on present job as night overseer, but wish to change to day job. Address No. 1459.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now employed as carder and spinner. Age 29. Can furnish best kind of references. Address No. 1460.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in some of best mills in the South and have been with present mill for 7 years. Can furnish references. Address No. 1461.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 30 years experience as overseer of carding on both coarse and fine numbers. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address 1462.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill. Can experience. Had special experience on combing and fine yarns. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1464.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer different class of work. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1465.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer. Am giving satisfaction but prefer larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1466.

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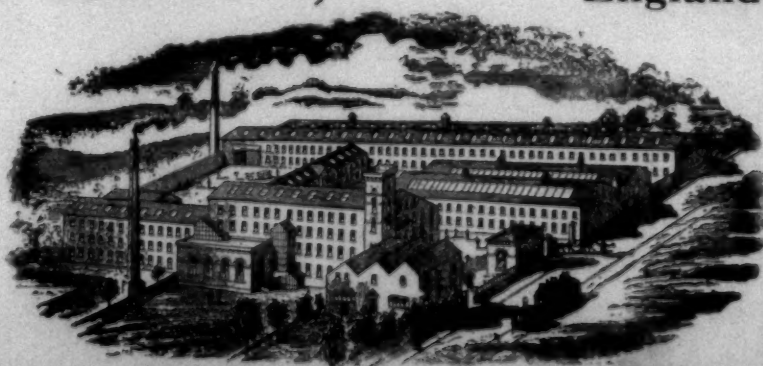
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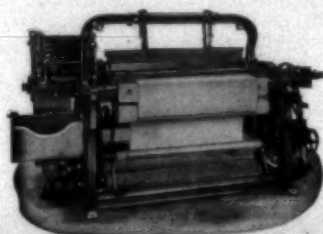
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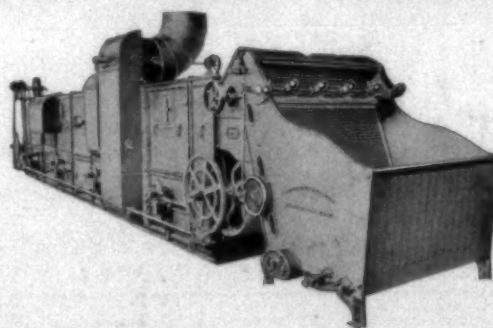
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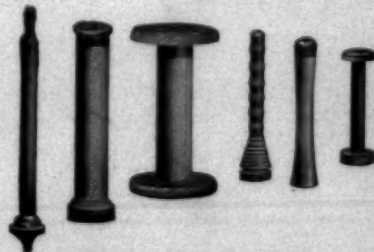
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